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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing importain news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if aced, will be liberally poid for. Our Pourior Correspondence and Parkagua annuments to seal all LETTERS by mail, for Subscriptions, or with advertisements, to be post-paid, or the postage will be designed from the money remited.

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4DVERTISE MENT'S renewed every morning.

JOB PRINTING executed with meatness, cheapness, and dispatch.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ASTOR OPERA HOUSE-Two FRIENDS-Les Patires BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Ocean of Life-Pirate BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Bersy Baker-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Equestrias Perform-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Love IN A MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-HARRY BURN-

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Spiner of Air-CERISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 672 Broad-

PELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, 444

BORN & WHITE'S OPERA TROUPE, Coliscum, 450 AMERICAN MUSEUM-ANUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, ST BOWERY-EQUESTRIAN WASHINGTON HALL-PANCEARA OF THE PILGRIN'S PROGRESS.

SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street MINERVA ROOMS-PANORANA OF IRELAND.

MOPE CHAPEL-CONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANS. BIOFPANI HALL-PANGRAMA OF HUNGARY.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 10, 1851.

News from Europe.

The steamship Washington, Captain Floyd, from Southampton, with advices to the 26th ult., and the Africa, Captain Ryrie, from Liverpool, with news to the 29th, are due to-day at this port.

Summary of the Latest Intelligence.

We learn by telegraph that the United States Commissioner, in Boston, will give a decision in the case of the fugitive slave Simms, to-morrow mornbg. There is no doubt that the fugitive will be given up to the claimant of the owner. The abolitionists seem determined to busy themselves in the meantime, in endeavoring to obstruct the execution of the law; but we feel! sure that they will be foiled, and that the extradition of the fagitive will be erdered by the Commissioner, and effected. They held a meeting at Plymouth, on Tuesday evening, at which some very inflammatory speeches were made. The notorious Elizur Wright invited the people to assemble on Friday, at nine o'clock, in Boston-to which time the abolition convention was adjournedarmed with muskets and ball cartridges, and plant themselves on the boundary of their rights. A proclamation has likewise been issued from the office ef an abolition newspaper in Boston, urging upon the people throughout the whole commonwealth to meet by thousands on Friday morning, to witness the delivery of Simms-" the last sail scene of the States disgrace," as they term it. It is very likely that this last manœuvre of the abolitionists will end in nothing, as all others have. The authorities of Boston, however, ewe it to themselves and to the reputation of their city and State, to be prepared for any emergency that may arise, and to promptly punish any person, white or black, who may attempt to resist the execution of the law or the return of Samue. We have no doubt they will take every precaution to upheld the law, knowing, as they most, that any ommission on their part would be engerly taken advantage of by the abolition

It seems that the Senate of Massachusetts have oppointed a committee to inquire whether the freedom of any inhabitant of the State is in danger. This was done in consequence of the failure or refusal of the Sheriff of Boston to serve a writ of replevin or a warrant on Simms, for assaulting with intent to kill the officer who arrested him. Such service would bring the State and federal authorisies into collision; for if Judge Nelson's views of the Fugitive Slave law are correct, the United States officer having the fugitive to custody, is beand to keep him, and to resort to all power as his command for the purpose. The abolition fanatics would, no doubt, glory in such a collision; but it is to be hoped they will be disappointed.

Only a few days remain of the present session of the Legislature; and unless the members be industrious, they will not be able to finish the business before them. In the Senste, yesterday, Mr. Beckman, of this city, introduced a set of resolutions opproving of the course pursue I by Mr. Webster in bringing about the passage of the Compromise measures of the last session of Congress, and also requesting Governor Hunt to extend to him an invitation to address the Legislature before its adjournment. Under the rule, the resolutions must lie everfor one day. When they again come up, we have no doubt there will be considerable excitement and wriggling in reference to them. In the Assembly, Mr. Thompson called up the resolutions which he introduced some time since, endorsing the same measurse, and complimenting the statesmen who contributed their influence to procure their passage. The enpenents of slavery agitation, in both houses. seem determined to insist upon carrying their point if they can, or, at all events, of drawing a distinct and plain line between the friends of the administration at Washington-the opponents of further agitation of the slavery question-and its enemies, the sholition and socialist whigs. We may expect some fun in Albany before the adjournment of the Legislature. By all means, let the public know the number of black sheep in that body, so that they may mack them for future reference.

Our readers will be glad to hear that the militia bill, abotishing training, was passed yesterday by the Assembly. We shall, therefore, have no much "general graining days," which have always been looked forward to with so much dread by our eiti-

It is now excluin that the whigs have succeeded in electing a surjectly of the members of the Legislature of Connecticut. This ensures the return of a whig United States Senator from that State.

Sale of Pews of St. Bartholomew's Cherch. -An astempt was made on Monday last, to sell the pews of St. Barthologiew's Church at auction; but as only four were disposed of at a premium, the eale was disacutinued. How is this! Who is the minister! Is be not considered a safe conductor, or to this not considered a good line by which to reach The tauth is, we believe, that St. Bartholomew's is not a fashionable shureb, and, therefore, no premiums will be paid for the pows. This we think is the secret of the matter. Our fashformble people for k to church as they do to the opera, in squads and cotories. It is decidedly auto-thior to appear he a church that is not recorted to by the aristocracy.

Pross Turas Islands -- Bark Fairmount, at Philadel phia touched at Turks Islands on the 6th ult., and reperts that no mit could be bud on account of the late

Nine Millions More Debt-The Constitution in Danger-Railroads vs. Canals-Imp tant Legislation in Albany.

According to all appearances, a strong effort will be made to force the bill creating a debt of nine millions of dollars, for completing the calargement of the canals of this State, through the Senate, the measure having already passed the Assembly It is to be hoped there are friends enough of the constitution in this body, to defeat the infamous scheme, and to rebuke this glaring and daring attempt to set at naught the organic law of the State.

Nothing that has transpired since the commencement of the session proves more conclusively the ignorance, imbecility, and want of practical comnon sense and sagacity in the present Legislature, than this Canal bill. It proposes, in violation of the constitution, to create a debt of nine millions of dollars, for the completion of the canals, at a time when experience has shown that, for the purposes of freight and travel, railroads are infinitely superior. We have now in operation a line of railroads from Albany to Buffalo direct, and, in a short time, the Hudson River Railroad will be finished. This will give us a complete and continuous line to Buffalo. The New York and Eric Railroad, through another part of the State, will be soon completed, and then we shall have another continuous line from the city of New York to another point on Lake Eric, Dunkirk. Here, then, we are to have, in a very short time, two direct railroad lines from New York to Lake Eric. Now, if these two lines had a double track throughout their whole extent, they would be capable of carrying all the freight and passengers that might offer, at a cheaper and more expeditious rate than could be done on any canal. In consequence of the superiority of railroads for the purposes of trade and commerce, canals are getting out of fashion everywhere. Old England and New England are both covered by railroads, which add greatly to the wealth of each. The same result would be witnessed in this State. What would Boston be without the numerous railroads which centre in it ? She would be isolated, comparatively speaking, and her foreign commerce would not be half as extensive as it is. Look at the present position of Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, the terminus of the Eric Railroad. It is a small, obscure village: but before ten years, it will have a population of fifty or seventy five-thousand people. The railroad will make it, as railroads have made other places. Again, a system of railroads in this State, similar to that in New England, would attract a great proportion of the trade and traffic which now finds its way down the Mississippi, and of course add proportionably to the prosperity of not only the city of New York, but the whole State. As it is, we have drawn a good deal of that trade through our State; but a great deal more might be done by indicions legis'ation. In fact, if we had men in the Legislature who knew what they were about, who understood the interests of this State, and the importance of the increasing trade of the West and Northwest, the State of New York could be made the great highway of the foreign and domestic commerce of half the Union. by the establishment of a system of railroads under

the direction of the State. Instead, therefore, of expending nine millions of dollars in enlarging the canals of this State, it would be better to take that sum; add to it, and purchase the lines of railroad we have mentioned, make double tracks throughout their whole length, and let the canal take care of itself, or be disposed of. But the Legislature in Albany have not the segucity to perive this. Their ideas do not range above introducing a bill for the purpose of levying black mail on the gamblers of New York. Only look at and

examine their conduct in Albany.

When the infamous canal bill was received in the Senate on Saturday, after having been run through the liouse, we see by the report of the proceedings that Mr. Mann desired that the bill might be referred to three standing committees, each to report-the one, the Judiciary, upon its constitutionality; another, the Bank, upon its banking and financial features; and the third, the Canal Com-

This motion was opposed, on the ground that

the proposition was a species of dissection which was unusual in the reference of bills. A vote was taken by ayes and noes, and the motion carried by a majority of two-Mr. Beekman and Mr. Morgan voting with Mr. Mann and his loco friends. The result of that vote produced the most profound consternation; for the whigs discovered they had been caught by the sagacity of Mr. Mann, as, by such a reference, the bill might probably be lost, and their prospects of spending ten millions among their partizans during the coming year, would be effectually dasted. Mr. Babcock, it appears, instantly sprang to his feet; and from a report of his remarks new before us, it seems administered a severe eastigation to the two whig Senators who had assisted in producing the result of the vote just taken. He pronounced the reference unprecedented, and calulated to defeat that important measure. His sarasin was undoubtedly intended to apply to Mr. Morgan; and it had the desired effect; for the moment Mr. Babcock concluded, Mr. Morgan went upon the steel of repentance, rose, and apologized for the vote he had just given, and was willing to retrace his steps, as the only object he had in voting on the side of Mr. Mann was to obtain an opinion as to the constitutionality of the bill. He, however, took the back track, manifested his sincere repentance, and moved a reconsideration of the vots, which was carried. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Canals, where the violaters of the constitution wanted it, with a simple request that the Judiciary Committee give an opinion upon its constitutional features, which amounts to nothing at all-because, first, Mr. Eabeock will not make any report; and Mr. Schoonmaker, if he says anything at all, will merely copy the statement made some time since and beore the bill saw the light of legislation; and Mr. Mann will present an opinion against its constitutionality. So, it will be perceived, the opinions will so essentially conflict, being party opinions, that they will not have the least bearing upon the ques-

tion of its passage. Although Messrs. Buckman and Morgan, in the first instance, voted with the locus, in making a reference of their choice, there is no doubt of the side of the question they will ultimately take. They will pursue a course similar to that adopted by Paleock, when the political Canal Superintendents bill first came from the House. He arose and very demurely stated that there were some provisions in the bill which did not exactly accord with his views, because it was taking from the Canal Commissioners a power which they had always exercised. Well, the gentleman became, without much persuasion, easily converted to the bill, and voted for it, with a slight smersiment, which did not, however, relieve t from political objections. So with Beckman and Morgan-they at first doubted the constitutionality of the Canalbill, but it being a party measure, they will undoubtedly give it their carnest support,

As this bill has been referred to the Judiciary committee for an opinion, we respectfully suggest that they cast their eyes upon the ninth section, article seventh of the State constitution, which declares that "the credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of,

any individual association or corporation. Now, there is no provision in that bill which now mits the use of certificates issued, as a banking basis, directly aiding "individual associations of corporations" in the establishment of what are called banks, and allowing them, by means of such 'aid," to flood the State with evidences of those certificates. Does not this provision of the constitution conflict directly with the section of the Canal till creating this species of banking basis ! It most assuredly "aids" such "associations." Will some one of the committee take the trouble to take this reggy tien into consideration! We look upon this

bill as so full of iniquity, so preposterous, and absolutely infamous, that we consider any legal movement perfectly justifiable which will kill it in the

We will suggest two methods, one of which, we apprehend, will defeat the passage of the bill, and the other arrest the operation of it, should it be passed:-Ist. There is a provision in the constitution, which declares that on the final passage of every act which makes any appropriation of public money or property, three-fifths of all the members elected shall be present to form a quorum. Now, in order to prevent the consummation of the infamous set, the Senators who are opposed to it, on finding that the seventeen intend voting in solid column, should immediately resign their seats, and prevent the attendance of three-fifths. By doing so, they would not only receive the congratulations of the entire State-except the line of the Eric canal -and prevent the creation of this additional nine million debt. Second, should the bill be run through, the Attorney General of the State ought, without the least possible delay, to take measures to test its constitutionality by a resort to the highest judicial tribunals. Schoonmaker's vote should also be tested, and a decision obtained whether or not a bill of such immense importance to the whole people of this State, shall be legalized by the vote of a man who was, on the 4th day of March last, declared elected a Senator of this State by a majority of the Senate, when both the constitution of the United States and of this State, plainly and unequivocally declare that he is a member of Congress.

We have no objection to increasing the State debt if we were sure the interests of the State would be promoted by it; but we would like to see it done constitutionally, and not in defiance of the will of the people, expressed through their organic law. And if those interests can be better promoted by purchasing the Eric Railroad, and the several lines between New York and Buffalo, than by expending nine millions of dollars in completing the canals, we would be in favor of creating a State debt for the purpose, equal to twenty millions or more.

COMMENCEMENT OF SPRING TRAVEL-FASHIONA-BLE ARRIVALS FROM CUBA .- The last fleet of steamships from Havana, and other Southern ports, brought to this metropolis a vast number of distinguished arrivals, of all kinds-political, fashionable, scientific, &c. Among them are many persons returning from California, coming back to their old haunts in the Northern and Central States, with their pockets full of rocks, and their heads filled with fresh ideas. Others are from South America, others from the Isthmus, others from the Gulf of Mexico, and others from the fairy land of Cuba.

Of these arrivals, we notice, particularly, several gentlemen of great social distinction, from the beautiful island of Cuba, whose names and popular character have preceded them to this part of the world. Among these we notice the whole family of the Diagos, a highly distinguished and wealthy family of Havana, whose great estates and enterprising haracter are well known both there and here. Of the arrivals by the same steamship, we also notice the young Count de Penalver, Nicholas, the son of the well known and popular Conde de Penalver, who surpasses all others in that wealthy island, in the magnificence of his soiries, the splendor of his concerts, and his general popularity with all who have visited that genial clime. The young Count is, we believe, the oldest son, and heir of his family, which is one of the wealthiest in the island of Cuba, and he is now on his way on an important visit to the World's Fair, in London, and to Europe generally, including probably the Court of Madrid. He is a very accomplished young man, and was the soul and spirit of the splendid entertaluments given by his distinguished father during the fashionable season in Havana, last winter. It will not be forgotten by the friends of that truly great and patriotic statesman, Henry Clay-and his friends are the whole community, and the whole nation-it will not be forgotten by them, that immediately on his arrival in Havana, the Conde de Penalver hastened to pay his respects to that great statesman, by inviting him to attend the last entertainment which he gave during the recent season, it being a splendid concert, at which some new Spanish beauties displayed the highest

skill and taste in vocal music. These late arrivals from Hayana are, we believe. only the first instalment of a number of visitors who intend to spend the ensuing summer in this and the neighboring States. The wealthy people of Havana and New York are mutually beginning to make important discoveries in each other's regions. A summer spent in the North, visiting our places of interest, is not more delightful to a son or a daughter of the South, than it is for one of the North to spend the winter in the city and country around Havana, with its delightful and luxurious climate, surrounded by all the perfumes of the tropies, and made happy by the hospitality of such distinguished people as the present popular Captain-General, and a circle of society composed of suchaccomplished and intelligent men as the De Penalvers, the Fernandinis, the Diagos, and others whom we might name.

THE POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK-THE EXPRESS AND ITS ORIGINAL BLACK MAIL.-The Courier and Enquirer and the Express are at loggerheads. The former having charged the latter with agitating on the slavery question, against the interests of the commercial community, the latter retalistes, and insists upon it that the Courier and Enquirer is devoted to abelitionism. To this serious charge Mr. Webb replies; and the epithets knave, fool, and other intemperate expletives, are used by him in a most prevoking way; which, of course, are sent back by the Express, with allusions to "character," and the like-the whole warfare betraying very singular use of ammunition, scarcely creditable to the artillery of a respectable press. The Courier, on the sore point, says:-

To charge us with abolitionism in some out of the way To charge us with abolitionism in some out of the way region where we are not known, might a lower the pur-pose, and only prove the writer a knave; but to make and publish the charge in this community, where, for twenty-four years, we have been daily buttling against abolitication, and in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South—in a community which has always deemed us ultra-Southe-in a community which has always deemed us ultra-Southern upon this subject, until the Express and Journal of Commerce laid down the axiom that no man can be a friend of the South who will not denounce and slander the North—is to proclaim oneself a fool as well as a knowe. Now this must be deemed very remarkable lan-

guage for the Courier and Enquirer, though not so full of meaning as a sentence found in the loading ditorial of Monday last, which runs as follows-We are entitled to no credit for advocating the enforcement of the (Fugitive Slave) law, because we have always believed in its constitutionality and expediency." Many, doubtless, will long think that the paper is "entitled to no credit," but still many will be refreshed, and have hopes, from the avowal row distinctly made, that the law is "constitutional and expedient." There is something manly and above board in the avowal, and none of that speaking, undignified, and selfish manner which characterizes the conduct of the Espress so frequently, in similar instances of revision of opin-The trouble with the Courier and Engage will be to satisfy plain, common sense men, who are not easily deceived by words, that to sustain Fe ard and his faction, is not the strongest possible or pression that can be made against the "consider tionality and expediency" of the Fugitive Slave law. If the Courier and Enquirer will not be turned from its professions by the junior editor, who is sevoted head, heels, and brains, to Seward, Weed & Co., it may take the high, patriotic course which it occasionally advises. It should not, however, from day to day, appear like the cork float on a fishing line, right side up, when there is a good bite, or wriggling at every nibble, or when nothing touches the bait, quiescent on its side. It should be unli

the other, heaven only knows where the float may be, under water, or above it. It seems, at present, in spite of protestations, that the Courier and Enquirer believes in the political theory of Seward, Weed & Co., which gives so much hope to the anti-slavery politicians. As a political theory it is very good, but not as a theothat can be carried into practical effect. It may ow pretty conclusively that the electoral vote of the Northern and Western States and territories will be favorable to the anti-slavery men's ambition; but when the probability of their success is established, the Southern States will combine in an action so sudden and so full of disaster, that the reaction at the North will not only sweep away the antislavery sentiment, but the anti-slavery party with it. The patriotism of the whole country will be the

"sober second thought"-or, as Horace Mann would call it, by way of a sucer, the "cotton power," will bring the country through the difficulty, at the same time that Weed, Seward, Greeley & Co. will be swept into political oblivion. If such is not the philosophical result of a forced political sentiment, then history has been written in vain. That Mr. Webb will have the sagacity to hold to his "principles" therefore, and to cut adrift from his "men," in action, as well as in words, we do not doubt. At any rate, we think much more favorably of the upright, straight forward course which he seems anxious to pursue, than of that drivelling policy which fawns and flatters, and fraws blood, so constantly maintained by the Express. The Courier and Enquirer says of the proprietors of the journal which thus works its way before the public, that "they not only claim a circulation at the South for their pretended friendship, but they modestly insist that every merchant doing business with the South shall advertise n their columns, at the hazard of being denounced as woolly heads, and enemies of Southern rights.' We do not know on what facts the Courier bases its statement, but the charge is a very serious one, because it raises a suspicion of insincerity, that exhibits a portion of the city press in a lamentable light.

So far as our observation extends, the course of the Express has been as distinctly marked for its devotion to the designs of the Seward party, as has been the Courier and Enquirer. It has been steady in its adherence to the interests of Weed and Seward, for it did its utmost to secure the election of Hunt, for Governor, and of Hamilton Fish, for Senator. All its pretended patriotism for the Union movement has been the merest sham; and, as we believe, made only for the purpose of diverting the capital and influence of the Union Committee to its own selfsh purposes. Had the Union Committee not been cajoled out of its proper sphere of public service by the intrigues of the Express, exerted with the single view of propping and sustaining that sinking concern, we could have calculated on some practical and substantial good for the movement, which originated in patriotism, and in a burning desire to rescue the country from the hands of political theorists and fanatics.

Does any one doubt that the Express has succeeded in blinding the eyes of the Union Committee, and in gaining their assistance in favor of that sinking journal, let him read the following letter, issued from that establishment :-

New York Dathy Eveness Oppics.

Cor. Wall and Nassau streets, March 14, 1851. }

Gentiemen:—Having received your names and entered them upon our books as subscribers and yearly advertisers in the. New York Express, we are now ready to receive your advertisements, and should be much obliged if you will send them to the office at your earliest convenience. Very respectfully your obedient servants.

J. & E. BROOKS.

Well may the intelligent merchant who has transmitted this letter to us for inspection, be indignant at this mode of doing business. He says :-This is the way to get yearly advertisements. The party to whom this was sent never authorized his name or that of his firm, yet he was called on to go in or be called would head.

If this kind of business-this original style of black mail-constitutes the means of eking out the existence of a "respectable Wall street journal," then, we think the community have reason to sup port fewer "respectable" papers, and to derive their news from independent journals which do not seek advertisers, and which have no occasion to misrepresent, fawn, flatter, solicit, threaten, or attack, and which only expose where the public good demands it.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW, AND OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE.-We published, yesterday morning, the report of the trial and verdict of the jury, in a suit for damages claimed for injuries received, by the plaintiff, for a gross assault by the defendants. The amount of seven thousand dollars may at first glacce seem exorbitant; but not so watering places, the sea shore, the White when the facts in the case are properly considered. Mountains, the Falls of Niagara, and other It is generally conceded that a man is secure in the rights of his own house, and an invasion, by con spiracy, or otherwise, should be visited by the extremest penalty of the law, as has been done in this case. A cause of insult is alleged, and forthwith the parties aggrieved, instead of seeking redress by due course of law, take the matter in hand, and with apparent impunity, outrage the laws which are supposed to be a shield to the personal safety of every citizen. For some years past, that species of crime denominated assault and battery, has been almost totally disregarded by the officers of the law, or if visited with a just punishment, the ends for which the laws were enacted have been rendered of no effect by executive interference. So generally has the punishment of this crime been neglected throughout the whole country that the violator of the law now fears no dauger when prompted by malice or ill-founded cause, to strike his fellow to the earth, to the danger of his life or the rupture of the peace and quiet of society. Throughout many portions of the country even murder is allowed, by simply holding the offender to bail, without the most remote idea of bringing him to punishment. Persons of the most abandoned and reckless character are thus turned at large upon the community; or if convicted of the most flagrant outrages, the power of an executive officer standbetween crime and justice, and the latter is sacrificed to the political ambition of one who was chosen, in good faith, to see that the laws are properly enforced. In the case to which we have above alluded, the criminal law was no security, and a civil process became necessary to that redress due the party offended.

Such a neglect of duty on the part of those to whom the administration of the laws is entrusted, is only productive of increased evil, and the people are obliged to take the law into their own hands for personal safety. Our last advices from California, containing startling accounts of rapine and murderall of which may be found elsewhere in our paper to-day-confirm most fully what is the last resort of a people who are deprived of the benefit of the administration of the law against those whose sole object is blood and plunder. Here we have accounts of persons being Lynched by an outraged community; and that is the only source of redress. The administrators of the law neglect to do their duty, and the only security to life is the summary disposal of those who constantly hold the settle ments in terror.

In our own State, justice has been a matter only to be thought or spoken of, and the most glaring outenges have been visited with executive approbation. Governor Young has been consured for his course while holding the office of executive of the Einte; but there are others upon whom that consuce should fall. The memorable activent outrages are known to all our readers; but little is known of the instice which was awarded them. Armed and disguised, they defied the law, and sought the lives of those whose duty it was to enforce that law. They were arrested, and the law which they outraged condemaed them to imprisonment; but the executive interfered, and they are now turned loose upon the community, to renew their aggressions. During the year 1849, not less than twenty-seven who had been condemned, and many for grievous cases of a santa form, in one way or another. If the junior odder is and battery, were pardoned by Governor Fish. Two to be at one end of the line and the senior edite; at . of those sames - Calvin and Peter Finkle - were noti-

rent convicts for assault with intent to murder, and sentenced to three years and four months each in the State prison, in June, 1847. Instead of serving out the time for which they were sentenced, they were restored to that liberty which they had forfeited, by Gov. Hamilton Fish, on the 28th of December, 1849. The first was restored to citizenship on the 20th of November, 1850. Gov. Hunt, the present executive of the State, restored the other to the rights of a citizen on the 21st of February, 1851; and, manifesting a disposition to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, has begun by pardoning Biggs, the individual convicted of an mous attempt to extort money from William B. Astor. It seems, indeed, as if the laws are mere matter of form, the effect being destroyed. But such a state of things cannot exist. If personal safety is not protected by the law, then it becomes the duty of every citizen to look to his own protection, which is the only course while the laws remain of no effect, or the chief magistrate of the State annuls their proceedings by denying their justice, and turning upon the community those who, by such proceedings with apparent impunity, violate them. By the interference of the exective, the anti-renters-a most dangerous class-are incited to further aggressions, while they should be visited with the severest pepalties of the law, and be made to expiate their crimes by a life time imprisonment, if the safety of the peace of the community require it.

CURIOUS DOCUMENT CONNECTED WITH THE CON-STITUTION.—We publish to-day, a very interesting and remarkable document, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, and which originated with the celebrated Alexander Hamilton, at the Philadelphia Convention, in 1787. It was submitted to the members of that convention by its authoras the outlines of a constitution for the government of the United States, but was not adopted by them.

It may be remembered that we recently published a letter, said to be from the youthful pen of Hamilton, in which similar ideas were advanced-thus seeming to prove that the opinions of the young statesman had originally a much more mo narchical tendency than those of many of his contemporaries. The necessity of a strong central government at that crisis, when Shay's rebellion, and the disturbances in various States, were but just over, was advocated by many persons, who subsequently changed their views, and adopted democratic principles. However, it is not very singular that such views should have been entertained then, though the sagacity of our earliest statesmen is in nothing more brilliantly exemplified, than in rejecting such foundations for our constitution, as they inevitably must have led to suspicion, distrust, and internal commotion and divisions.

We shall shortly present an examination of the history of the origin of the government, and some further remarks on the document in question. The character of Hamilton is such as to demand something more than a few casual words, when his illustrious name is associated with a document so interesting and important.

A FEW MORE LAST KICKS .- The abelition organ of the remains of Van Burenism in this Statethe Erening Post-has a severe attack on the law and learning exhibited in the late charge of Judge Nelson on the Fugitive Slave law. It is the joint production, probably, of the fossil remains of the Van Buren abolition elique-composed of ex-Senstor Dix, ex-Secretary Bancroft, ex-Attorney General Butler, and a few other x's. We shall over haul it by and by.

Court Calendar for Thursday. SUPPLINE COURT —CIRCUIT—NOS. 283, 293, 293, 294, 52, 298, 299, 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 109, 294, 293, 309, SUPPLINE COURT.—NOS. 14, 28, 48, 61, 76, 92, 99, 109, 108, 111, 115 to 129, 122 to 129, 131, 132, 134 to 142, 144 to 159. to 150.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 435, 436, 442, 455, 457, 461, 463 to 467, 469, 470, 471, 472.

Mrs. Laura A. Jones, with Mrs. Bost-ick, Dodworth's Band, &c., gives her first Concert this ening, at the Chinese Assembly Reous. (See programme.)

Dr. Banning's Centemplated Free Lecture to Ladies, at the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington near Concord, on Spinal deformation, Nervous Disease, Physical Beauty, was postponed until this afternoon, o'clock. Should she weather again be atormy, the "sill be delivered the first pleasant day."

John Keese, Auctioneer.—James Cooley will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of Househola Furniture at the residences of families, or will receive it for sale at his capacious rooms, 377 and 379 Breadway, corner of White street. Cash advances on all consignments.

Splendid Wedding Cards, with a rich silver border, engraved and printed in gold, a magnificent at for wedding invitations, &c. Also, finest plain Frenci celain wedding cards, and an elegant assertment of we envelopes, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, corner Dua

Watts' Nervous Antidote.—Thirty Certifi-cates, with the names and addresses, of the most wonderful cures, are recoved in the advertising colums, and editors of every paper in the Union may publish them entice, and receive their remuneration in the valuable compound, giving them full privilege to spack of it as they find it. T. WATTS,

Watt's Nervous Antidote-Having noticed these certificates in yesterday's Herald. I will but say, that had I have preserved the minutes of cures that come immediately under my own knowleake, I could furnish four times that number myself of more extraordinary cures by the Adthat number myself of more extraoreman, ti dete, than them named.

WM. C. HOONFAGER, Il Wall street.

To Epicures .- Our friend, Gould, of 10 and 12 Pulton street, seems determined to maintain the high character of his dining salcons, having recently re-fitted and re-furnished both in segant style. He has also arranged to have a private table from half-past one till four, for the curvenience of those who wish a quiet dinner. Green turtle song and steak will also be served up this day and to-morrow. Award of Merit-Daguerreotypes .- Since

the Institute gave Holmes a Silver Medal, for superior pictures, he has adopted the cheap system, and is making pictures of surpusing excellence, and for less inoney that at any other rooms in Sew York, or Inthe world. Rooms all on the fourth floor, 200 Broadway.

Portable Dressing Cases .- The most complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, in the least possible space. A liberal discount to wholesale dealers. SAUNDERS, 147 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, and 387 Broadway.

Spring Style of Straw Hats for Children. —The subscriber has just received several cases of Blays' and Infants' Straw Hats. His stock of these articles embraces every style and variety. Ledies are invited to call and ex-amine this rich and varied stock of Childrent Hats. W.K. BANTA. No. 196 Canal, corner of Wooster street.

Hats .- We are told by Shakspeare, " uneasy lies the head which wears a crown." How different is the case with that head which wears one of Knox's Castors! Ease, grace, and fashion, are contrived in these, insemuch that the man who carries one of Knox's hats on his head may be known at a distance by his graceful bearing and can be wearing; and, indeed, to put one of Knox's hats on the outside of your head, you hear witness that you have a great deal in the inside of it.

The Genin Hat.—One of the leading merits of Genin's Spring style for ISd. is the absence of all exergeration in its conformation. The conical shape is just sufficiently perceptible without being a too promient feature, and all the details seem to assimilate with each other so as to render the general design a model of classical proportion and perfect symmetry. Such is the Genin four dollar Hat for this season, speaking of it as a work of act.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Model Hats-Examine the Spring Styles Gentlemen's Hats. They are not only beautiful in style, at light and easy to the head. Those who want a really autiful article, would do well to call at W. P. DAVID'S, accessor to Amidon,) 301 Broadway, near Duane street.

Tuttle has just Received, per Steamer Tattle has just Received, per Steamer Canada, a magnificat, assortment of Frence Port Monosios, all the newest styles—exceed peach, peach inhaid with silver, moreco, &c.; styles to soit all tostes, and prices to suit all eigenmentances. Mr. Tuttle would call the particular attention of ladies and grantlement to these superior articles, the prices of which will be found 20 per cent lower than at any house in the city. Also, just arrived per same steamer, another invoice of the culcivated French Needli Threaders, Persons that have been waiting for them will do well to call seculo, before the lot is said. Persons residing at a diotance, by enclosing \$1, will receive this invaluable article by return mail. GEO, W. TUTTLE, Emperter of European Nevelties and Francy Goods, \$13. Broaders, or

Laces and Embroiderles.-Fresh arrivals. E. H. New part, 3312 Hernotteney, effects a benefitful stock of we group, or the most designable abyles, in Economics, motor every control of the motor of the motor of the control of the

Elegant Silver Door Plates, Bell Pulls, sed Number Plates, of every variety of pattern, beautifully engeneed by Old English, German Text, Autique, Reman non Weiting rylot-ac Everch II: 30 Broadway, wener of Dunne street, and Branch Store, No L Wall street.

We say to strangers and all, if you what a good Match, as jevelry of any kind, silver Teadets, Forks, Species, so to Scalice & Brethers, if Fulton street, as RE However, you can have them at the lowest peles, and your goods a magnitude as they represent them. That a the way to de business—and deal, only.

Potket and Pen Knives, Razors, Tollet Custry, &c.—The undersigned call the attention of these in want of the above to their assortment, which is the most conclude in the city. SAUNDERS, 147 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, and 27 Broadway.

Wonderful Sale of English Three-ply and Patent Tapestry, Ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, Oil Cloth, etc., at actonishing low prices, at the celebrated cheapest earpet ex-tablishment in the United States, No. 99 Bowery, Hiram An-derson's. Eight spacious sales rooms throng with ladies selecting bargains in English Ingrain Carpets, at Sa., is.; and Sw per yard; beautiful Oil Cloths, Ss. and is.; Rugs, 20s.

\$100,000 worth of Carpetings, Oil Cloth. kc.—The wholesale ware-rooms of William McGrorty, 136 William street, alone from Fulton street, are now thrown open. The lance stock of Carpetings, Oil Clotha, &c., will be retailed cheap be cash. Those is want would do well to sall early and examine the Carpeting.

of new and beautiful patwens of Ingrain Carpeting, 4s. per yard, at the celebrated cleanest carpet establishment in the Luited States, No. 9 Bowes, Hiram Anderson's; 1,000 Hearth Rugs, 20s.; 1,000 pair, winters shades, 8s.; 3,000 yards beautiful Floor Oil Cloth, 3s. per 3-rd, three, four, five, and six feet wide. All Wool-Ingr-in Carpeting-20,000 yards

The only solid foundation or business con sists in furnishing unexceptionable articles a tail prices and with unerting punctuality. These rules are observed at G. T. GREEN'S Furnishing Establishment, for gentlemen, No. 1 Actor House, where Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Undervents, Dressing Gowas, Crarate, of the most approved style and material, will be found. Shirts, warranted to 84, made to or der at a very short notice.

De Graw & Co.—It is no easy matter to find a large stock of ready made clothing that is of a first-rate character throughout, but De Graw & Co. have an immense amount which they sell at the lowest rates, at their large clothing house, 139 Fulton street.

Hudson River Hoslery and Glove Store, 273 formerly 255; Greenwich street.—All sizes of English and German Hosiery, Embroderies, and Lace Geods selling very cheap. Those who wish to purchase would do will te examine our amortment, and be convinced of the truth of our statement, before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, 273 Greenwich street. Comb Factory, 387 Broadway .- Ladles are

respectfully invited to examine this choice selection of dress combs; the variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the city, comprising the most beautiful open work in shell and bufialo horn. Combs repaired and made to order. A. & J. SAUNDERS. Boots and Shoes, at Jones's, 14 Ann street, near the Museum.—Business Boots, S4, usually S5: French Call Dress Boots, S4 50 to S5, usually S6 and S7. Also every variety of finesy Dress Shoes for summer wear; French Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, warranted to wear as well as any made, for sale, at Jonos's, 14 Ann street, at prices which defy competition.

Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Aurist, &c., continues to devote his attention exclusively to diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at the same offices he has occupied for the last 7 years. 26i Broadway, entrance 15% Warren street, where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye, 3d edition, price 50 cents.

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons wishing a very superior Wig or Toupee should call at Batehelor's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall street. They will find heperfectly understands all their requirements; no matter how difficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he knows his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call.

Conquering and to Conquer .- If any fac-Conquering and to Conquer.—If any fac-more conclusive than another were wanting to prove the su-pericrity of Boyle's celebrated Electric Hair Dys, is would be that of its rapid sale, trebling every month, and still on the increase in public estimation. Its effect on the hair is magical and truly astonishing, and it has only to be tried to prove its superiority over all others. This, with Boyle's Hyperion Fluid, and other preparations, may be had of Sands, 160 Ful-tion street; Rushton, Clark & Co., 278 Brondway; Carey and Co., and Brigham & Day, Penri Street; and drompists gene-rally throughout the United States and Canada.

Hafr Dye .- Batchelor's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, so celebrated in Lendon, Paris, Beston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., can only be propured genuine at the manufactory, 4 Wall street, New York. The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various diplomas. It is for sale, wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Phalon's Magte Heir Dye, to color the hair or whishers the moment it is applied, without inlury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without dis-turbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied for sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupes manufactory, 107 Broadway. For rate in the city and country by druggiets generally.

Gonraud's Italian Medicated Soap cures pimples, freekies, eruptions, chaps, &c. Poudre Subtile er dicates hair from any part of the body. Liquid Renge, for paie lips and checks. Hair Restorative, Lily White, &c., as the old established depat, of Walker screet, near breadway, and 7. R. Callender's, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Hutchings' Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters. This preparation is the best medicine for Dyspersia ever known. It curse the severest cases in a stort time. It also a valuable spring medicament, for the general diseases attendant to this season of the year. Principal office, 122 Fullon street. Frice per large bottle 50 centre.

Real Excellence is, after all, the only passcort to permanent success. This truth is demonstrated in the ever increasing dumant for Hing's Escentive Hitters. The thousands who have found them a present remedy for In-hiestion. Nervousness, Dyspensis, general scalences, &c., ire spreading their fame far and wide. For sate at 192 Broad-

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY. POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK-NOTICE-THE MAILS per United States mail steamer GEORGIA, will close at this office, on Friday, the 11th inst, at 2 P. M. Letters for British West India Islands, Havans, Chages, and Panama, one be prepaid. POST OFFICE, CHATHAM SQUARE, CORNER EAST

Breadway — Mails for California, per United States mail steamer, Georgia. Letter bags for Havana, Chagres. Pranana, and California, will close at this offee, on Friday, lith of April, at one o'clock, P. M. AARON SWARTS.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE AMERI-can Dramatic Fund Association will take place this eve-ning, Thereday, April 10, 1851, at the Aster House. Dinney on table at six o'clock.

m table at six o'clock,

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Esq.

John McKeen, Esq.,

J. Prescott Hall, Esq.,

James T. Brady, Esq.,

Thos. S. Hamblin, Esq.,

John Van Buren, Esq.,

John Van Buren, Esq.,

Dunning Duer, Esq.,

Stewarns of the Eventual

The Directors of the Association.

Gentlemen are required to deliver their tickets at the cor, as none will be admitted without.

CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION .- THE SIXTH AN Heary Clay, will be held at the Apollo, on the c 12th inst. Doers open at 6 o'clock; festival co half-part 7 precisely. Tickets can be proported. tion to the agent, at the Express newspaper office, corne Wall and Nassau streets. By order of the Executive in mittee. SMITH J. EASTMAN, Chairma ISAAC WR. SMITH. Secretary.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW Bible Society's House, 115 Assau street, this day (Thursday) at 12 o'cleek, when the annual reports will be presented, and several addresses delivered. Ladies are respectively invited to attend.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE -IN VIEW of the lamented decease of Professor J. B. Beck, an hores fellow of the Academy, a special meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening to adopt such measures as may be deemed appropriate to the spearsion.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, President.

NOTICE—COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 1, L. O. OF O. F.—
The members of this Lodge are requested to ment at the
lodge room, Odd Fellowe Hall, this day, at half-past one
clock, to attend the funeral of Brother, W. S. Fleen,
W. H. Goddard, Secretary.

W. H. GODDARD. Secretary.

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR EUROPE, CALIFORNIA,
Cuba, Central and South America, &c.—Indiaponablo
to travellers and gold miners, as a sure protection aggression. Visitors to the "World"s Fair require
them, if they visit the continent, especially in its present
disturbed state. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public. F 1NE ARTS.—EMII, SEITZ. 28 BROADWAY, THIRD Goor, importer of all kinds of French and German engravings. Rthographs, and drawing studies. Agent for Bulla, Brothers, and Jour, publishers of fine aris in Paris.

____ THE FIREMEN.

THE FIREMEN.

UNITED STATES ENGINE CO. NO. 9.—At a meeting of the above Company, held on Monday evening. 7th inst. the following action was taken in memory of our deceased fellow member, Mr. John W. Morris, who died April I, 1801.

Resolved, That a letter of condolence, together with the following Resolution, be transmitted to his becaused family. Resolved, That in his death, we deeply lument the loss of one whom as a fellow member we responded, as an associate esteemed, as a friend loved, and as a man we honored.

Resolved, That with his wife and relatives we deeply sympathics, who as a husband was kind and indulgent, as a friend length, the mention of the company, and for the successful efforts he rendered in its formation, merits our respect, and the able manner in which he performed his duty as an officer, endeaved him to the Capany and Fire Department. In behalf of the Company.

DANL, W. TALCOTT.

HIGHD. McNAUGHTON,
H.S. MANSTIELD.

SAML & DAY, JR.

HOTELS.

A MERICAN HOTEL, PANAMA, N. G.—THIS ESTA-lishment is the largest public house on the Isthmus, is situated on high ground, in the most siry and healthy por-tion of town, and in the centre of business. By kind and eareful attention, we hope to share the patronness of the pub-H. GIDEON ELY, and J. H. STAPLES, Proprietors. FURNITURE, &c.

E LEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, CHEAP— Eight Chairs cost \$35 each; two Voltair; Chairs \$65 each; Ludys Chair, \$55; two toto a total \$22 each and other formiture of the richest kind, covered with morpath of the nost costly quality, will be sold at reduced prices, for cash. Address Rosewood Furniture, Heraid edict. Airs, Parlor Carpeta, and other furniture.

CUTLERY, LAMP & GAS FIXTURES, &c REMOVAL.—JAMES G. MOFFET, GAS FITTER AND Manufacturer of Chandelier and Gas fixtures of every description, having removed from his late store, 156 Fultus street, to 7 John street, a few doors from Breadway takes this opportunity of informing his patrons and the public in the application of the public in the public of the p

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY -A GENTLEMAN INCHTY THREE A year of age, of a good education, sound principle-and an anisable temperatures, without a cater into a matri-mental attioned with a young lady between the ages of a vention and twenty, of a kind disposition, good education, leading constitution, and felr personal appearance. All communications will be held strictly confidential. Address-Edwin Forence, at the Broadway Post Office, stating where and when an intersion may be had.

C. S. D.—MRS.—PREWSTER, FROM PHILADESPHIA. Conders her services to ladies and gentlement of this

bertystreet, and 27 Broadway. 117 Broadway, corner of Li
Show Cases of Silver, German Silver, MatLegary pine, &c., at Amberton's Show Case Repository, 12

Crand signt, a at Fyondway.